

## ROMANCE ENDS IN DEATH.

**H. A. Dailey, of Jenison, Shoots His Wife and Poisons Himself.**  
Grand Rapids, Aug. 7.—H. A. Dailey, a well-to-do resident of Jenison, Mich., shot his wife Thursday at midnight. Friday morning he took poison and died while in charge of the officers. The woman may possibly recover. Last April Dailey sent a letter to Mayor Swift, of Chicago, saying he wanted a woman of mature years as a wife. The mayor gave the missive to the newspapers as a literary curiosity. The result was Dailey received nearly 500 answers from women who wanted a home. Out of the lot Dailey selected Mrs. Hattie Newton, a Chicago widow. Three months ago they were married. Dailey was 70 years old, his bride 45. Their life was unhappy. Dailey became very jealous when his wife returned to her allegiance as his wife.

The time was on Thursday at midnight, but she refused to resume friendly relations. He forced his way into her bedroom and pressing his army musket against her breast fired. The woman seized the muzzle and pushed it aside, but the charge penetrated her right side. She staggered from the house in her nightgown and fell bleeding on the doorsteps of Luman Jenison's house, where she was found. Dailey was arrested, and as there is no jail in Jenison, he remained in the custody of officers until morning, when he was taken to Grand Haven.

Before taking the train he was allowed to enter a saloon and drink several glasses of beer. At the bar he fell backward in spasms. He had managed to slip strychnine into the beer, unperceived, and was dead in a few minutes. Dailey left a note indicating that he had contemplated suicide by drowning. Dailey had a fine farm and considerable money and drew \$30 a month pension for the loss of a hand during the war. He was a widower prior to his recent marriage, and had a daughter, a Mrs. Taylor, of Grandville. Nothing is known of Mrs. Dailey, except that she has a son in Montreal. She lived a secluded life in Jenison, had few friends and no confidants.

## WRECKERS WORKING HARD.

**Sunken Steamer Pewabic Being Discovered by Dredge.**

Alpena, Aug. 9.—The wreckers working on the sunken steamer Pewabic have at last succeeded in blowing up the wreck with dynamite, so as to get at the cargo in the hold. The work is proceeding very carefully, so as to injure the cargo as little as possible. After a charge is exploded the bell with the diver is lowered and the loosened pieces of wreckage hauled out of the way. The work thus makes slow progress. The hoisting engine, cooking range and other pieces of furniture were brought up. A trunk was also recovered. It belonged to a member of the crew and contained old clothing, but no papers. The work thus far is all in the forward part of the ship and nothing has been seen of the safe, bodies of passengers, baggage or anything of the kind. The dynamite stuns many fish, which come to the surface and are picked up with the yawl.

## DISH PROVES FATAL.

**Noted Chef Eats Toasted to Test Their Effects and Dies Soon After.**

Grand Rapids, Aug. 9.—Francis Warlop is dead, and it was his curiosity to know how toast tools tasted that killed him. He was chef of the Lakeside club, a favorite place for dinners and summer banquets, and a lady brought him a basket of what she supposed were mushrooms and wanted them cooked for a dinner. Warlop said they were toast tools, and she left the basket at the club. Later in the day Warlop cooked a few and ate them to see how they tasted. He died Saturday morning in spite of all the doctors could do for him. He had been chef in New York, Chicago and other places and was considered an expert on mushrooms.

## Saginaw Railway Troubles.

Saginaw, Aug. 7.—Messrs. Morley and Loring, receivers for the Union Street Railway company, have applied to Judge Snow for an order directing President Snow and Treasurer Woodruff to turn over to the former all the books and papers belonging to the company, including the lease of the bridge at Bristol street. The officers have been cited to appear Saturday morning and show cause why the order should not be issued.

## Crime of a Negro.

Holland, Aug. 7.—Thursday night John Cullen, a negro porter at Hotel Ottawa, waylaid and assaulted Lydia Brown, a waiter girl 17 years old, whose home is in Chicago. Friday he was found under a bed in room 28 and arrested by the sheriff. Miss Brown died at eight o'clock Friday night.

## Bontmen Fined.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 6.—A recent visit of the revenue cutter Calumet has filled the hearts of several boatmen with grief. As a result of the call fines aggregating \$16,000 have been made against many boats for infringements of the rules of navigation and the treasury department.

## Arrested for Raising Bills.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—Gertrude Meddaugh, of Clifford; Lydia Underhill, of Flushing; Sherman Jones, of Jackson, and Will Whitmore, of the same city, have all been arrested for raising bills.

## Theft of Diamonds.

Sturgis, Aug. 6.—The residence of Mrs. Mabel Tyler, of this city, was entered by burglars, and diamonds valued at \$1,000 and a gold watch and other valuables taken.

## Fire at Jenison.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 7.—The sawmill of Luman & Lucius Jenison, at Jenison, burned Friday afternoon. Loss on mill, \$15,000; on lumber, \$10,000. No insurance.

## INTERESTING FACTS.

**Hits of Information from Many Points in Michigan.**

Judge Cooley is improving at the Flint retreat.

Farmers at Niles are getting 76 cents for their wheat.

A big corn crop is looked for in and about Schoolcraft.

Thomas Taylor, aged 18 years, was drowned in the Clinton river near Mount Clemens.

Mayor Loennecker, of Jackson, has vetoed the new ordinance taxing bicycles and allowing them to ride on the sidewalks.

Ethel Smith, aged 13 years, daughter of Henry Smith, a farmer living near Dimondale, is dead as the result of severe burns she received recently.

Peter Jolibois, a brakeman on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, was found dead on the track near Ewen. He probably fell off a car, as his neck was broken, the body otherwise being uninjured.

Lawrence Dusan, aged 14, of Monroe, in an attempt to reach a handful of wheat in the hopper at Hurd's elevator lost his balance and fell in headlong. Dushane was drawn down and entirely buried excepting his feet. When discovered he was stiff and nearly dead.

Street Commissioner Abel T. Klaverling, of Holland, who was busy in the streets Monday attending his official duties, was found lying dead by the side of his bed recently by his wife. It is supposed that heart failure caused by over exertion was the cause.

## WHEAT CROP IMPROVES.

**Average Yield Per Acre Now Estimated at 13.81 Bushels.**

Lansing, Aug. 9.—The official crop report for August says the average yield of wheat per acre is 13.81 bushels. Compared with the estimate of July 1 this is an increase of about 1 1/4 bushels. Comparatively little threshing had been done when the reports were forwarded, but correspondents very generally report wheat turning out better than expected. The crop has generally been secured in fine condition and is of good quality. The heavy rains in the central part of the state just at the close of harvest did some damage, but it is not extensive. In a few fields the grain sprouted. The average condition of corn in the state is 87, comparison being with average years.

Corn made rapid growth in July. Oats are estimated to yield about 26 bushels per acre. This crop is not yet all secured, and the work has been somewhat delayed by rain. Potatoes promise about seven-tenths and beans nine-tenths of the average crop.

The yield per acre of clover and timothy hay is slightly more than in average years. Meadows and pastures are now in fine condition. The average condition of clover sowed this year is 93. Apples promise about one-third of an average crop.

## THIEVES HUNTED DOWN.

**Bold Gang Operating Near Sturgis Is Broken Up.**

Sturgis, Aug. 9.—A gang of thieves has infested Sturgis some time, committing burglaries and other forms of thievery. Saturday night the farmhouse cellar of George Carmon, northwest of town, was robbed of two barrels of hams, a barrel of side pork, several jars of butter, a quantity of canned fruits and other provisions. A wagon was used to carry off the plunder. The rig was tracked to south of town, and part of the goods found in Tom Adams' house. Adams, Jerm, Cookingham and others were all there, but they broke and ran to a cornfield. The officers fired several shots and wounded Cookingham, but the men escaped across the Indiana state line, 20 rods away, and disappeared in another corn field.

## FRAUDULENT USE OF MAIL.

**Denial That Three Pittsburgh Men Swindled a Detroit Concern.**

Detroit, Aug. 7.—George H. Paine, secretary of the National Loan & Investment company of this city, gave out a statement Friday night denying that the company had lost \$200,000 through loans to Pittsburgh men placed upon inadequate securities. Secretary Paine admits that a much smaller amount was lost in this way at Pittsburgh some two years ago, but claims that the recent arrest of three Pittsburgh men has nothing to do with this loss. The arrests were for fraudulent use of the mails, and were made, Mr. Paine says, solely in the interest of good government. The parties arrested are suspected of conspiring together to defraud the company.

## Hollanders to Celebrate.

Holland, Aug. 7.—The semi-centennial committee has sent out handsome invitations for its festival of August 25 and 26. American and Holland flags are at the top of the card. Accompanying it was a printed slip stating in brief the story of the Holland immigration to the United States in 1847. The whole plan of the festival will be conducted in true cosmopolitan style.

## Women Raise Funds.

Marquette, July 6.—By acting as conductors on street cars, running lunch stands, and with proceeds from a concert and ball game the women of this city will pay almost half the amount due on the Pere Marquette statue lately erected.

## Mills Start Up.

Adrian, Aug. 6.—The city roller mills started Thursday after an idleness of three and one-half years. The mills employ 45 men.

## A New Organization.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—The Northwestern Lumber and Sash and Door Salesmen's association was formally organized in this city Saturday. F. N. Snell, of Milwaukee, was chosen temporary chairman, and A. W. McKenzie, of Arbor Vitae, temporary secretary. A constitution was adopted and much general discussion of matters of general interest to the trade took place.

## BONS CONFESSES.

**Tells the Story of His Horrible Murder of Pearl Morrison.**

Crystal Falls, Aug. 6.—Bons has confessed to having outraged and murdered Pearl Morrison. The confession was made to Detective Charlesworth, whom Bons supposes to be his friend. He said he saw Pearl leave the main highway and take the Blaney Creek road and followed her. He made an insulting proposal and was repulsed. He struck the girl three times in the face, knocking her down, and jumped on her stomach. He then outraged her twice. Just as he was about to leave his victim, who he supposed was dead, she groaned and opened her eyes. He then choked her until he was satisfied that life was extinct. He returned to the place the next morning to make sure that she was dead; if not, he intended to complete his fiendish work. Bons started his criminal career by burglarizing a store in his home in Norway, Mich., in 1892, when he was but 16 years old. Since then he has committed a number of burglaries and hold-ups all over the country.

Bons' confession was made a second time in the hearing of Attorney Henderson, of Norway, and M. B. McGee, a leading citizen. The fellow is undoubtedly insane or is acting the part to perfection. This is not the first crime of the nature he has committed. He has been identified by a young girl at Norway as the man who committed an assault upon her several months ago.

The appeals of leading citizens prevented a lynching Thursday night. The miners employed in the surrounding locations are now making threats, and a well defined report is current to the effect that they have formed an organization and will invade the village for the purpose of lynching Bons. In the meantime it is expected that Sheriff Waite will take the precaution to move the prisoner to another county.

## TERMS OF PRAISE.

**Applied to Naval Militia by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.**

Washington, Aug. 7.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the naval militia of several states, speaks as follows of the organization in Michigan:

"In Michigan I was only able to see the first and third divisions, and from their commander to the most recently enlisted landsman I have nothing but praise for the workmanlike way in which their duties were performed. No battalion on the coast can make a better showing. The discipline is excellent. The commissioned officers, aside from the commander, who is a naval academy graduate, have all worked their way up through the ranks, and the seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen (who form the bulk of the battalion, for no landsman is made an ordinary seaman until he passes the rigid examination required to show his fitness), are for the most part business or professional men, who largely pay their own expenses, who are actuated simply by a sincere spirit of patriotism, and who show by their efficiency the effect of painstaking and faithful performance of duties which must often be irksome. I consider these divisions fit now to be put in charge of one of our smaller cruisers."

## EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.

**Manager of a Bicycle Company in Trouble.**

Grand Rapids, Aug. 5.—Charles A. Thayer, vice president, treasurer and manager of the Hamilton-Kenwood Bicycle company, was arrested Wednesday on a capias for the alleged embezzlement of \$4,000 of the funds of the company at the instance of James A. Droste, to whom as trustee the accounts of the concern were assigned when the plant was mortgaged to the J. Frederick Baars estate. It is claimed that before the mortgage was given he took all the money in sight and went to Colorado, only recently returning. Thayer came here from Hamilton, Ind., bringing his bicycle works here, and consolidating them with the Slight works under the name of the Hamilton-Kenwood company, with \$200,000 capital.

## Falls Exhausted in His Pulpit.

Albion, Aug. 9.—The afternoon session of the Methodist camp meeting on the grounds three miles west of this city was marked by a sensational incident. Dr. L. R. Fiske had nearly finished his forceful sermon, when he suddenly turned pale, stopped speaking and fell headlong into the arms of Presiding Elder Graham. Dr. Fiske was completely exhausted by the heat and crowded condition of the tent and the ceaseless energy of his sermon. He was removed to a cottage and recovered soon.

## Post Office Robbed.

Houghton, Aug. 9.—The post office at Calumet was robbed of \$200 in cash Friday night. Fortunately Postmaster Grierson kept his surplus stamps and cash in a vault of a bank in the same building, so the burglars got only the cash proceeds of the day's business. Two men in a buggy passed through Houghton at three o'clock Saturday morning, and telegrams to all points in the district may intercept the suspected parties.

Holland Beats Grand Rapids. Holland, Aug. 8.—The Valley City Gun club, of Grand Rapids, contested with the Holland Gun club Saturday for a silver cup, which Holland won from them some time ago. The result leaves the cup the permanent property of the Holland club, they getting 107 and Grand Rapids 99 out of 156 singles, and 64 to Grand Rapids' 69 out of 50 doubles.

## Died of Her Burns.

Charlotte, Aug. 6.—Ethel Smith, the 13-year-old daughter of Henry Smith, a Diamondale farmer, fell into a bonfire and was so badly burned that she died. Smith lost his wife a few weeks ago and the tragic end of his daughter so discouraged him that he took a dose of morphine and will die.

## Big Shipment of Stove Boards.

Belding, Aug. 6.—The Belding Hall Manufacturing company, of this city, has just made a shipment of 13 full carloads of "stove boards." This is believed to be the largest shipment of this class of goods ever made.

## TROOPS ASKED FOR.

**Threatening Strike Situation at Coffeen, Ill.—In Pennsylvania.**

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9.—Gov. Tanner in an interview states that he has received no further word from Sheriff Randle, of Montgomery county, who at an early hour Sunday morning sent a call for troops at Coffeen. Gov. Tanner sent B. B. Ray, secretary of the railroad and warehouse commission, to Coffeen, instructing him to wire a report of the conditions at Coffeen among the strikers. Late Sunday night Mr. Ray telegraphed that everything is quiet at Coffeen and says there is no indication of immediate trouble.

Coffeen is a village in Montgomery county. It is now besieged by 500 threatening strikers, who express determination to force the miners now at work there to drop their tools. It is rumored that the miners have threatened to use dynamite and blow up the shafts in order to prevent work. This and other reports of a like nature increased the alarm of the authorities, who united with Sheriff Randle in his call for troops. President Taylor took every precaution to preserve the peace, placing the village practically under martial law. Pickets were stationed at every entrance to the village and none of the strikers were allowed to enter.

Hillsboro, Ill., Aug. 9.—The ominous calm which precedes a storm prevails in Coffeen. Camped outside the town are hundreds of angry strikers, armed with clubs and revolvers, determined to prevent work in the mines to-day. The visiting miners remained in camp Sunday, forbidden by President Taylor to come within the village limits. A large force of deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles and shotguns, are patrolling the premises near the mines. For two days there has been the semblance of martial law in Coffeen. No one has been allowed to come within the village without stating his business or giving a password and pickets have been constantly on guard.

The striking miners are armed with stout hickory clubs, which they carry as a walking stick. One of them, N. A. Oehler, of Staunton, assaulted a working miner and was arrested and placed in jail in this city. When searched a revolver was found concealed in his clothing. It is thought that a large portion of the visiting miners are carrying revolvers. The unusual precautions taken by the authorities include a rigid censorship over the telegraph and telephone systems. Telegrams can neither be sent nor received and calls by telephone from Mount Olive, the connecting point with the outside world, are not answered.

A clash is feared when the miners appear for work and a company of militia is greatly desired, as it is felt that 50 of them would have immense moral weight in preventing trouble. The request of Sheriff Randle to Gov. Tanner to send state troops has been refused on the ground that the sheriff will be able to control the strikers. Good judgment and coolness will avert trouble, but any slight aggressive act on the part of deputies will in the excited condition of affairs precipitate riot and bloodshed.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois coal operators to be held at Peoria August 12 to consider the scale of wages adopted by the miners' convention at Springfield. The scale will probably be accepted, making Illinois the first state in which the miners win a victory, but the miners will remain until a general settlement is made.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 9.—Although Sunday was considered a day of rest among the strikers, probably the most effective work among the Plum Creek miners was performed, and as a result the strikers have been assured that considerably less than 200 men will be at work to-day at the mine. A large mass meeting was held at Camp Isolation at Plum Creek in the afternoon, which, in addition to about 1,000 others, was attended by about 200 women, the wives and daughters of the miners who are still at work in the Plum Creek mine. Notwithstanding the fact that deputies visited the homes of these people in the morning and advised them to not attend the meeting, nearly every wife brought her husband with her. Because of the many restrictions put on the strikers, they have hitherto been unable to get a chance to argue their cause with the Plum Creek workmen, and the occasion given them to-day was taken advantage of to the full.

## PENSION LIST GROWS.

**Nearly 1,000,000 Persons Now Drawing Money from the Treasury.**

Washington, Aug. 9.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement showing that at the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,528, an increase of 12,850 for the last year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,771 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, is working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,745 orphans attained majority, 2,683 failures to claim pensions, and 3,560 losses from other causes.

## Loss of an Entire Family.

Newroe, Ky., Aug. 9.—During an electric storm the home of a farmer named Bostwin, near Gibbs Cross Roads, in Tennessee, was struck by lightning. The house burned and Bostwin and his wife and a grown daughter were burned to death. A son and farmhand jumped from the window, but in their fright it is thought they ran to the Cumberland river and were drowned.

## Colored Men to Meet.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The National Democratic Association of Colored Men is called to meet in convention at Columbus, O., on September 23.

## NO LONGER AN ISSUE.

**The Tariff Question Is Now Permanently Settled.**

For the first time in the history of American tariff legislation there is now unanimity among the business men of the union in rejoicing over the passage of a tariff bill.

The Dingley bill, passed recently, is not satisfactory to everybody; no tariff can be made to please everybody; but practically there is no revolt against it except such as comes from academic theorists wounded in their tenderest and most vital pride, their pride of opinion. The democratic opposition in the senate was perfunctory only. Public sentiment demanded its passage as speedily as possible, and congress could not safely resist that unanimous popular agreement.

The tariff settlement now reached with the general concurrence of the people, will probably be final for this generation, so far as concerns mere theory. Particular schedules may be altered under the teaching of experience, and according to the requirements of changing conditions; but the modifications, dictated by policy and expediency, are not likely to furnish issues important enough to give distinction to great national parties. Whether the duty imposed shall be a few percent, more or less is not a question justifying the disturbance of every business interest by its violent and protracted partisan discussion in a national campaign.

For many years past the tariff has been the subject of continual controversy necessarily disastrous to business interests, without a single compensating advantage. Now, accordingly, there is general agreement that a tariff policy having been established, it is the part of business prudence to let it alone, except so far as specific changes in schedules are proved to be desirable. With that spirit prevailing, such incidental changes are likely to be discussed temperately and agreed upon according to their advisability.

It seems safe to assume, therefore, that the tariff issue as a main and primary cause of separation between national parties and different sections of the union has now been set aside for many years to come, if not finally. Little political capital for any party is likely to be made out of it. Business, so long a bitter sufferer by futile economic discussion, will resent any new effort to revive the controversy and rip up a settlement so necessary to the repose and consequent prosperity of trade and industry. The Dingley tariff is likely to be the last general tariff bill which will be discussed in congress for many years to come. Its passage marks the close of a long era of profligate and generally injurious debate.—N. Y. Sun (Dem.).

## FREE SILVER AND WHEAT.

**The Farmers Are Doing Some Solid Thinking.**

More the farmers throughout the country look at the present price of wheat and compare it with the metallic value of the silver dollar the more they must feel satisfied with the result of the presidential election. They are getting from 15 to 20 cents a bushel more for wheat this season than last, and getting it in gold. Moreover, they are not only paying their debts in good coin at a hundred cents on the dollar, but they have money to loan. The farmer pays his debts on the gold basis, loans his money on the gold basis, and when it falls due he will expect to receive payment on the gold basis.

Men who at all reflect on the money question and on prices must now perceive that however coincident the decline in the prices of silver and wheat was for a number of years there was no necessary connection between the two productions, and it was not the demonetization of silver that caused wheat to decline. Both wheat and silver suffered in price because there was an oversupply of both and a less demand. To-day the world's supply of wheat is short, and the price, for natural economic reasons, advances. It is not so with silver. The overproduction continues, and there is no corresponding demand. Hence the price falls.

The farmers will undoubtedly do a good deal of hard-headed thinking this fall, and if Bryan and Altgeld and the whole silver crew ever cajole them into voting for free silver again it will be because they have lost their wits.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## DRIFT OF OPINION.

☞ Patriotism, prosperity and enterprise are all included in the Bryan vocabulary in the word "jingoism."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞ Returning prosperity has left the calamity-howling press nothing to do but make faces at the new tariff bill.—Philadelphia Press.

☞ The American farmer can sell his wheat to-day for \$12,000,000 more than the same crop would have brought last year, and every dollar represents 100 cents.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞ What vexes the mugwump free traders is the fact that the new tariff bill is distinctly an American measure, constructed by American statesmanship, and primarily designed to benefit American interests. Its absolute freedom from foreign influence is what makes it doubly offensive to the American Tories and Tories.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

☞ Business is now free to go forward without fear of tariff disturbance for years to come. That it is taking advantage of that relief from apprehension is fully shown by the unanimity of the trade reports on the increase both of confidence and actual transactions. It is not hazardous to predict that the restoration of a sound and conservative prosperity will be so unmistakable during the next year or two that before there can be another national election the disposition to upset things will have disappeared.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## THE DINGLEY TARIFF ACT.

**A Sure Precursor of Better Times and Prosperity.**

The Dingley tariff has become law. After an existence of two years and 11 months the Wilson-Gorman act, the tariff for deficits, the "perfidy and dishonor" tariff, which President Cleveland denounced and refused to sign, and which became a law by the expiration of the ten days' limit, has been removed from the statute book. Its career was shorter than that of any other great tariff ever passed since the act of 1832, which was displaced by the compromise tariff in the following year, and that career was as inglorious as it was short. The democratic house of representatives and president disowned it and the democratic senate could never be induced to acknowledge its paternity. Moreover, an important part of it, the income tax provision, was nullified by the supreme court.

Under particularly happy auspices the Dingley act goes into operation. The country, democrats as well as republicans, had been awaiting its enactment with eager interest, for though many democrats were opposed to it, all of them felt that its passage, through the rest from all tariff agitation for several years which it would cause, would bring an immediate and widespread revival in trade. The republicans welcomed it because they were convinced that it would abolish treasury deficits, furnish adequate protection to all industries needing it, and start every idle mill wheel in motion. There are general rejoicings over its enactment throughout the country. Most persons believe it will bring as beneficial consequences as those which followed the operation of the resumption law of 1879.

Seldom does fortune furnish so many favors to any country in a single season as it brings to the United States at the present time. A shortage in the wheat crop of the rest of the world is accompanied by a large increase in the yield in this country, and a consequent expansion in exportation, which is already beginning to test the facilities of the steamship companies. Not only has the American farmer more wheat to sell than he had last year, but a market for it is provided at fair prices. The gold holdings of the treasury and the banks are increasing, the silver folly is discredited, and now comes the enactment of the new tariff to remove the last vestige of financial uncertainty, and usher in an era of business activity which will rival the happiest period of the past. Once more the republican party has proven itself the greatest political organization in constructive ability which the nation has known. Another republican promise has been grandly performed, and the prosperity which has been absent for many years will soon be restored to the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## TRUE PROSPERITY.

**When the Farmers Prosper the Nation Prospers.**

The prosperity of the farmer is, in the truest sense, the prosperity of the nation.

When there is money in the pockets of the farmers the rest of the world, which in reality lives on the farmers, says that times are good.

The great wheat crops of Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Minnesota and other sections of the middle west, combined with the generally satisfactory prices that prevail, will speedily restore the whole business of the country to a sound basis.

Corn, too, is another factor in this sudden rebuilding of agricultural prosperity. The corn crop is enormous, and finds a healthy market to meet it. Other cereals, less important individually, but in the aggregate amounting to an enormous value, are returning great yields.

The business of feeding cattle is expanding with great rapidity, and affording handsome profits to the farmer and feeder. It is so secure a foundation, and its future is so promising, that western capitalists are forming companies for the purpose of loaning money to promote the industry. These companies lend to the cattle feeders at low interest, all the cash they need for the expansion of their business.

A waning or precarious business does not find capital so friendly.

Such conditions as these, and those secondary ones which they call forth, such as the activity of transportation companies and the enlargement of accommodations for storage, are the final signs that the long, weary stagnation of "hard times" has come to an end. In fact, these conditions are much more than a sign. They are themselves the end of "hard times"—the inauguration of the new era of prosperity.

They mean a death blow to Bryanism and all the popocratic fallacies. They prove to the most deluded fanatics that free silver is not what the country was crying for in its depression. They are the strongest possible reinforcement to the policy of protection and sound finance on which the republican administration was borne into power last November.—Illustrated American.

☞ If, as reported from Bryan's home, the leaders of the silver party are trying to call him off from his lecturing tour in favor of free silver, this would indicate a degree of sagacity that was hardly to be expected. Doubtless the anticipation of a large influx of gold from the Yukon region, disproving the claim of a scarcity of the precious metals, has had something to do with this change of front in face of the enemy, but the paying off of \$23,000,000 of Nebraska's debt since Mr. Bryan's "campaign of education" began is probably the feather that broke the calamity camel's back.—Chicago Tribune.

☞ A Denver free silver paper concludes that if the discoveries of gold in the Klondyke region prove one-half as rich as reported "the effect upon the world's business cannot be otherwise than favorable." It was hardly expected, however, that the secession from the ranks of the Bryanites would commence so soon.—Chicago Tribune.